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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

MOON CONE RADARS, CHINA



PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DECLASS REVIEW by NIMA/DOD

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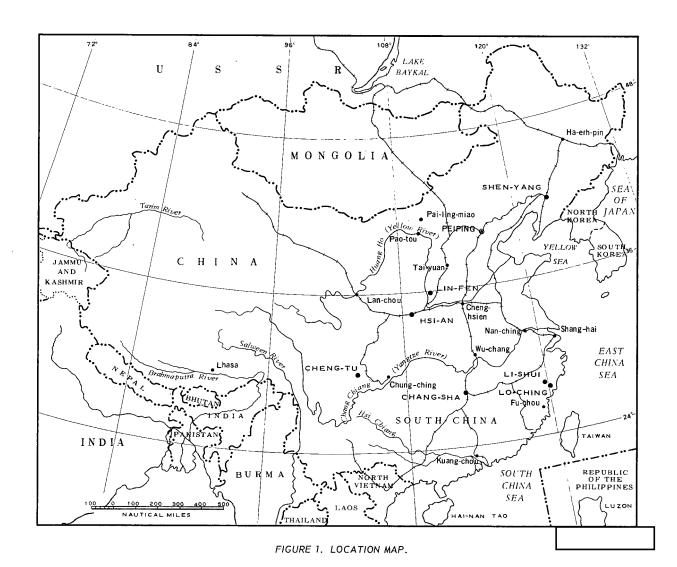
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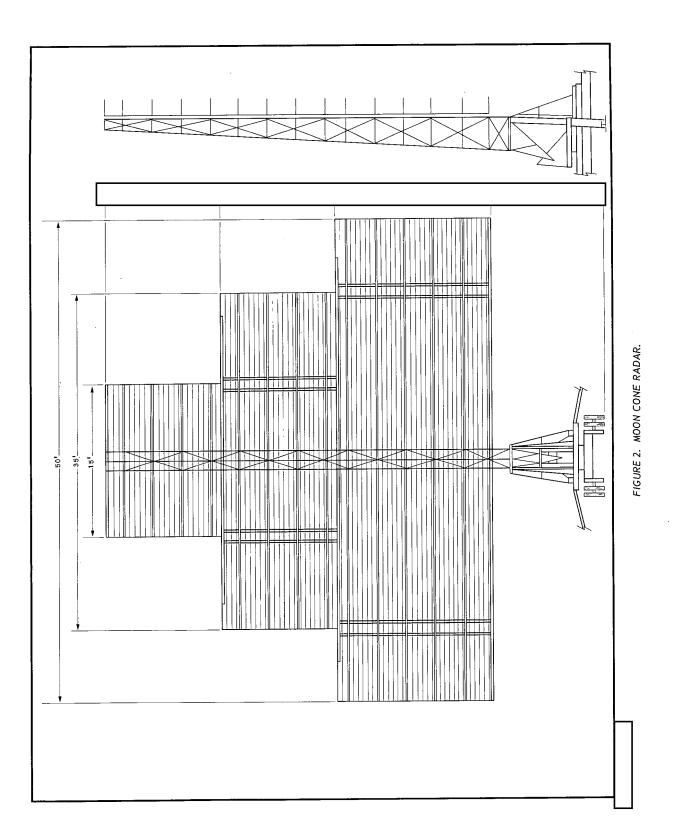
INTRODUCTION

MOON CONE radars, apparently another physical modification of the obsolete American SCR-270 radar of World War II vintage, have been observed on photography at a number of locations in China (Figure 1). This report dis-

cusses the MOON CONE radar, presents detailed sketches and dimensions of it and other Communist Chinese SCR-270-type radars, and includes photographs of seven sites at which the MOON CONE has been observed.



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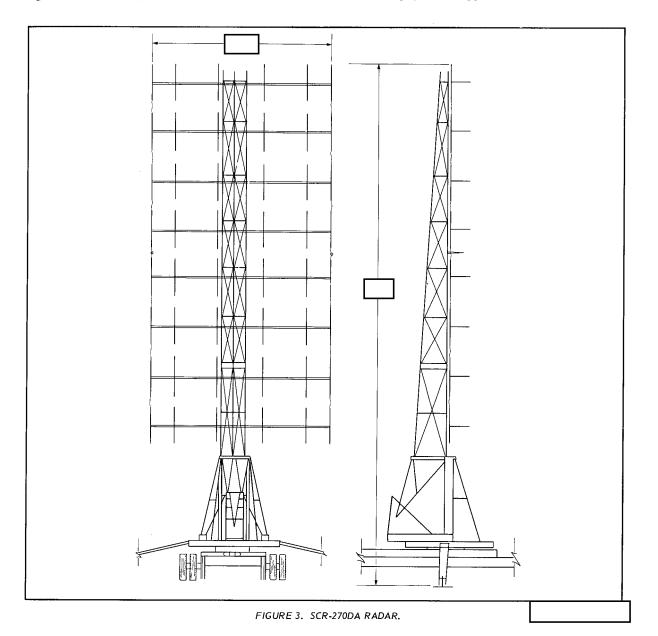
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DESCRIPTION AND DERIVATION

The MOON CONE radar (Figure 2) is characterized by a large, generally triangular antenna mounted on a trailer similar to that of the old SCR-270. The antenna structure is of light construction, as is that of the SCR-270

and its various modifications. Dimensional details for the MOON CONE, as given in Figure 2, have been derived from a number of separate photographs.

The physical appearance of the MOON



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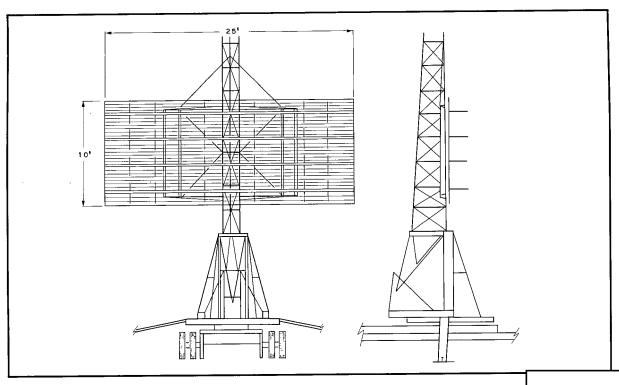


FIGURE 4. SCR-270DB RADAR.

CONE radar suggests it to be a further modification of the obsolete American SCR-270. A number of SCR-270-type radars are known to have been obtained by Communist China from the USSR, primarily the SCR-270DA (Figure 3) and the SCR-270DB (Figure 4). Although now considered obsolete by Western standards, various copies and modifications of the basic SCR-

270 design have been made by the Chinese Communists and have been observed in current use in their radar systems. Figure 5, for example, illustrates a Communist Chinese modification of the 4-element SCR-270DB, in which the only physical difference appears to be the addition of 2 elements.

OBSERVED LOCATIONS

Generally speaking, only low-level or ground photography is of sufficient scale to enable precise identification because the lack of visual detail on high-level photography tends to place all the various models in a general SCR-270-type category. However, it has been possible to observe and identify MOON CONE

radars on photography at seven locations in China:

Lin-fen, 36-03N 111-30E (Figure 6) Hsi-an (Sian), 34-40N 108-58E (Figure 7) Shen-yang (Mukden), 41-47N 123-17E (Figure 8) Li-shui, 28-28N 119-57E (Figure 9) Cheng-tu, 30-46N 104-04E (Figure 10) Lo-ching, 28-04N 120-58E (Figure 11) Chang-sha, 28-05N 112-57E (Figure 12) 25X

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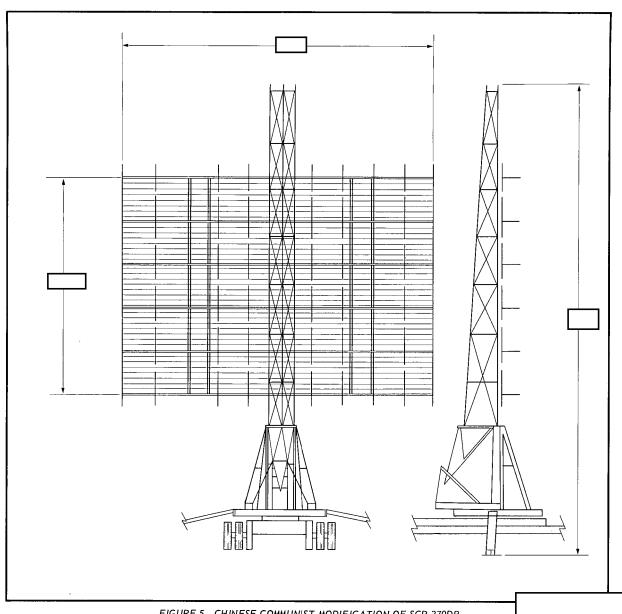


FIGURE 5. CHINESE COMMUNIST MODIFICATION OF SCR-270DB.

Of the seven radars observed at Cheng-tu, only one can be positively identified as a MOON CONE, but such measurements as are obtainable suggest that the other six are probably of the same type. At the Chang-sha location, precise measurements were precluded by photographic quality and rectification difficulties even though the radar was observed on ground photography. However, this radar and the others shown in Figures 6 through 12 seem identical in overall proportion and appearance to the MOON CONE radar definitely identified on low-level aerial photography at Lo-ching.

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FIGURE 6. MOON CONE RADAR AT LIN-FEN.



FIGURE 7. MOON CONE RADAR AT HSI-AN.

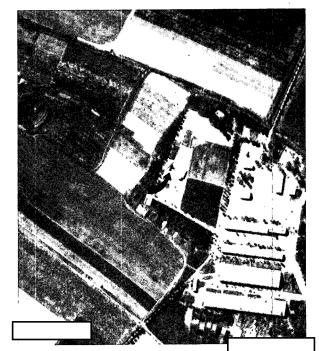


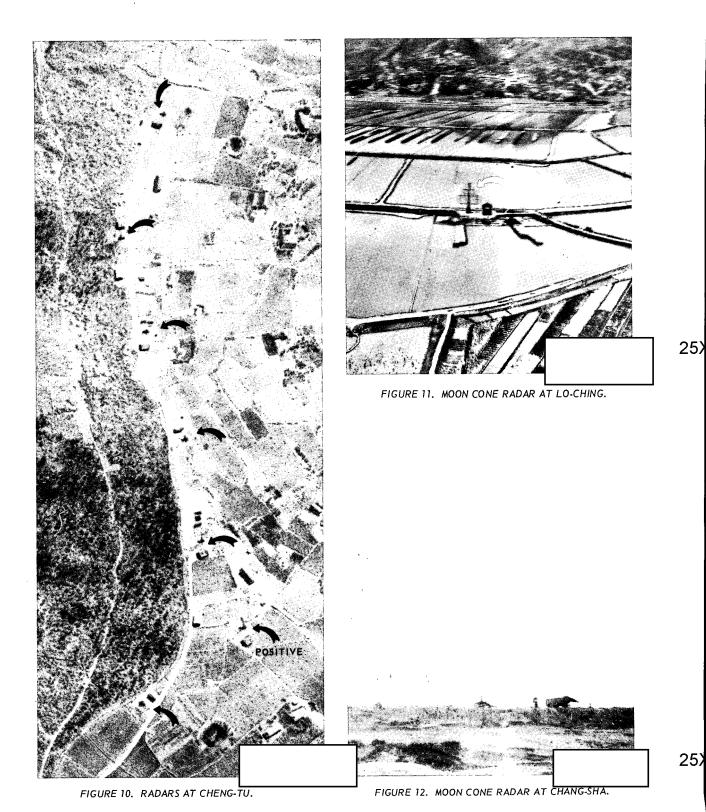
FIGURE 8. MOON CONE RADAR AT SHEN-YANG.



FIGURE 9. MOON CONE RADAR AT LI-SHUI.

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